THE VASCULAR FLORA OF THE GROS MORNE NATIONAL PARK COASTAL PLAIN, IN NEWFOUNDLAND

ANDRÉ BOUCHARD AND STUART HAY

During the summer of 1972 field studies were carried on in the coastal plain of the Gros Morne National Park of Newfoundland in order to provide baseline information on its vegetation. These data were then used, in conjunction with air photos, to produce a vegetation map and a vegetation analysis of the area (Bouchard, 1974). The field studies produced an abundance of data not apparent or easily extracted from the more generalized vegetational analysis. This fact, together with the fact that few floristic studies specific to the maritime provinces have been written, led to the preparation of this flora of the coastal plain of the Gros Morne National Park.

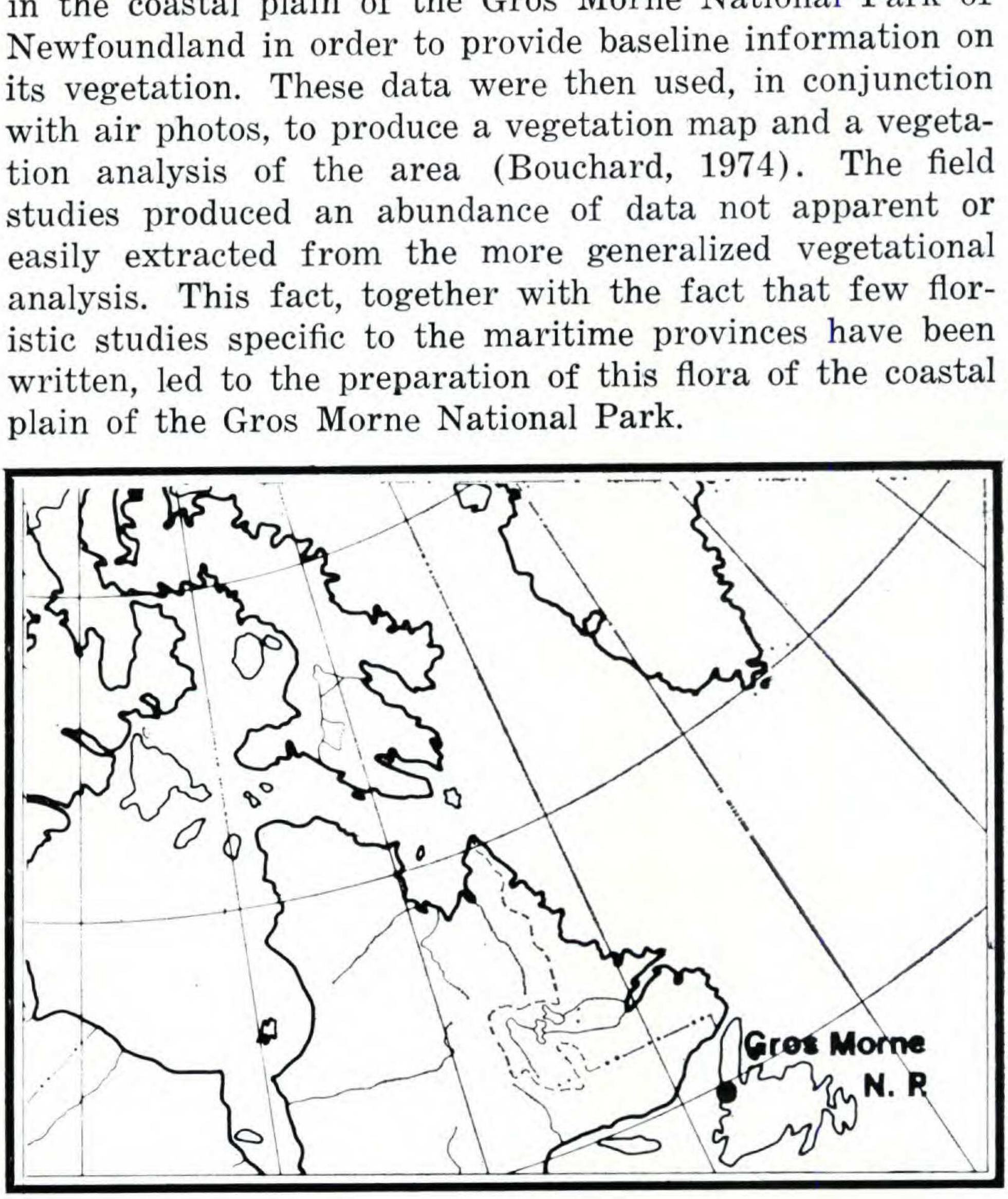

Figure 1. Gros Morne National Park on the Island of Newfoundland, in Eastern Canada.

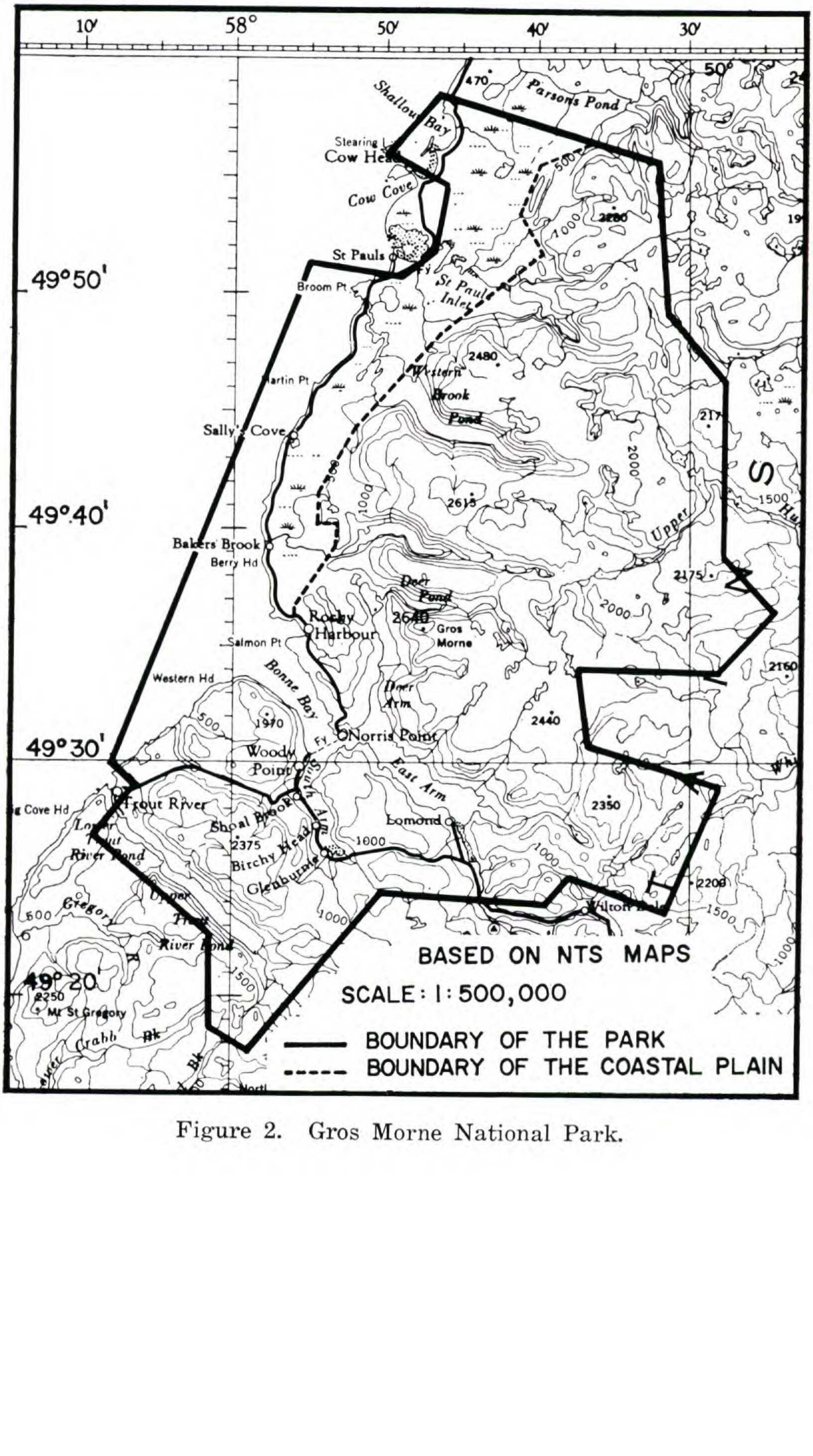

Figure 2. Gros Morne National Park.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Geography and Physiography

Gros Morne National Park is situated on the western coast of Newfoundland (Figs. 1 and 2). The coastal plain area of the park extends from Rocky Harbour in the south to Lower Head in the north, a straight line distance of 44 kilometers (27 miles) or a coastline distance of 55 kilometers (34 miles).

The shoreline is composed primarily of low cliffs of loose and unconsolidated glacial and marine material alternating here and there with rocky points or headlands and occasional dune formations. Back from the shoreline is a gently rolling plain of up to 150 meters elevation. This plain extends inland distances of from four to thirteen kilometers (two and one half to eight miles) to the base of the high altitude Long Range Mountains, the dominant physiographic feature of the region. These mountains, ranging to 806 meters (2644 feet), have four "fjords" opening on the coastal plain. Western Brook Pond, a "fresh water fjord", is the most spectacular and is easily seen from the study area.

Geology

The coastal lowland is composed mainly of three groups of interbedded sedimentary formations, the Humber Arm Group, the Green Point-St. Pauls Group and the St. George Group which alternate in bands parallel to the coast (Geologic map: Baird, 1958). Except for some breccias of middle Cambrian and some Pennsylvanian and/or Mississippian sedimentaries, all three groups are Ordovician.

The Humber Arm Group is found throughout the coastal plain. It is composed mainly of greyish green and grey sandstones, conglomerates, and grey shales (Baird, 1958). In the northern section of the plain, the Green Point-St. Pauls Group (composed of thin bedded limestone, abundant Cow Head type breccias, shale and siltstone), alternates with the Humber Arm Group. In the southern section, the

St. George Group, composed of massive grey, blue-grey, and white limestone dolomite, buff weathered, white dolomite and interbedded shales, constitutes an important part of the bedrock. The breccias are most abundant at Broom Point and Cow Head. The sedimentary rocks of the coastal lowland are thickly buried beneath marine and glacial deposits, except for a few rock ridges and headlands. This complex array of glacial and marine features is easier to understand when interpreted in terms of a piedmont glacier phase characterized by expanded-foot valley glaciers formerly terminated in a sea that once stood about 100 meters higher and transgressed inland to that elevation as the glaciers receded up the troughs of the Long Range Mountains (Grant, 1970 and 1973).

Climate

The climate of Newfoundland is best known from the work of Hare (1952) and this sketch is drawn primarily from his data. Three climatic factors related to the geographical position of Newfoundland appear to be of overwhelming dominance in determining the vegetation of the coastal plain area. These are the moderating influence of the ocean, the strong and prevailing winds coming from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a continual moisture excess.

A cool climate with a short growing season is responsible for the boreal aspect of the vegetation. The mean air temperature (mean of daily maximum and minimum) in July is between 12.8°C (55°F) and 15.6°C (60°F). In January, it is between −9.4°C (15°F) and −6.7°C (20°F). The temperature of the sea surface, in mid July, for the study area is between 10°C (50°F) and 12.8°C (55°F). The vegetative growing season ranges from 140 to 150 days. The start of the vegetative season (mean air temperature higher than 6.1°C (43°F)) is between May 20 and May 30. For comparison, it is approximately April 10 for Montreal and Ottawa.

Relatively high precipitation, low potential evapotranspiration and poor water drainage due to the general flat-

ness of this lowland have resulted in the formation of large raised bogs. The mean annual precipitation is between 102 and 114 cm. The potential evapotranspiration, or the "landscape water need", is between 43 and 48 cm, leaving an annual moisture surplus greater than 55 cm. The mean annual snow fall ranges from 317.5 to 380 cm.

The predominant southwest on-shore winds are an important environmental factor responsible for the structure of several plant communities, especially the fir and white spruce scrub of the seashore and the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub.

Vegetation

Although the coastal plain appears to be quite simple from a physiographic point of view, the vegetation is relatively complex.

The extensive flat wet terrains characteristic of the coastal plain are mostly covered with large raised bogs. Sedge meadows (or fens) and american larch scrub colonize the richer wet sites of this nearly level ground.

The black spruce scrub is the dominant woody community of the wet oligotrophic sites of this lowland. The mesic and more protected areas support forests of balsam fir.

Black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub are usually on the wind exposed moraines. These are found more frequently toward the Long Range Mountains where wind exposed habitats prevail. In a few cases, the extremely exposed sections are more or less barren and colonized by alpine bearberry, diapensia and alpine azalea, otherwise found on the top of the Long Range Mountains.

A web of meandering freshwater creeks is found throughout the lowland and often dissects the raised bogs. Alder swales are common on those sites. Around the larger lakes, aquatic communities are found but are usually not very rich in species. However, interesting elements such as water lobelia and creeping spearwort can be seen.

Small tidal flats, within the park boundaries, are located on the north shore of St. Pauls Inlet. Halophytic plant

communities, ranging from large monospecific populations of samphire to closed herbaceous communities of salt marsh sedge, colonize the flats.

Several plant communities are restricted to the narrow band of land between the shoreline and the road (Figure 2). The common scrub community is a wind shaped krummholz of balsam fir and white spruce. A mosaic of herbaceous plant communities exists between the barren, gravelly beaches and the krummholz, or between the beach and the road where the krummholz has been logged. Beachgrass colonizes the dunes formed at the mouth of Stanford River (Shallow Bay) and at the mouth of Western Brook. The few rocky cliffs along the seashore have a very sparse vegetation.

The seashore has received most of the human impact. The narrow band of land, between the shoreline and the road, has been used for settlements. The small villages of Downes Point south of Shallow Bay, Sally's Cove and Green Point, are situated on the seashore. The remainder of this thin band of land is sporadically occupied by fishermen during spring and summer. Although small potato gardens and hay fields are found here and there, the impact of cultivation on the coastal plain is limited. On the other hand, sheep, horses, and cows, left to range freely along the coast and the road, have had considerable impact on the nature of the shoreline's plant communities. The road and the settlements have also permitted the introduction of numerous weed species.

Logging and fire are two other sources of disturbance on the coastal plain. Because of the general wetness of this lowland, the fire produced communities are very restricted in size. Fire is responsible for the white birch scrub and the dwarf scrub of dwarf laurel and low sweet blueberry. The fir forests have been intensively logged and therefore replaced by successional communities. These are either dense homogenous second growth of balsam fir or heterogenous second growth of balsam fir with deciduous shrubs.

PREVIOUS FLORISTIC STUDIES

The western coast of Newfoundland has attracted several botanists. Bachelot de la Pylaie, a French naturalist, made two trips to Newfoundland (Leroy, 1957), the first one in 1816 and the second one in 1819-20. He actually spent fifteen days at St. George's Bay and eight days at Ingornachoix. This first locality is south and the latter is north of the Gros Morne National Park. Unfortunately the vascular plant section of his flora was not published. His important herbarium collections are kept at the National History Museum of Paris.

At the end of the last century, Reverend Arthur C. Waghorne did some collecting in regions south and east of the park area. His findings and studies of other botanists were published in the form of a flora (Waghorne, 1893, 1895, 1898). Most of the material was named by Professor Macoun of Ottawa. His flora is an enumeration by taxonomic order. Localities and phenology data are given for numerous species.

In the first part of this century Professor Fernald of Harvard University directed a series of botanical trips in western Newfoundland (Fernald, 1911, 1926-27, 1933). His studies of this area were done mainly around Bonne Bay, just south of the Coastal Plain. Cow Head (within the Coastal Lowland) was visited by Wiegand in 1910 (Fernald, 1911). Plants such as *Botrychium lunaria*, *Arabis alpina*, and *Gentiana nesophila* were found, among others, on the interesting brecchia formation. On the wet conglomerate limestone and calcareous sandstone cliffs and ledges was found the type specimen of *Cochlearia cyclocarpa* (Blake, 1914).

After visiting numerous localities, Fernald (1911, 1918) wrote that the boreal and even the arctic floras are abundantly represented with some elements of the southern coastal types. This coastal element in Newfoundland's flora is fascinating and deserves special attention.

These coastal plants are divided in two subclasses by Fernald. These are: (1) the Canadian or Alleghenian plants common to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and coastwise New England, but unknown in easternmost Quebec and Labrador, and (2) Carolinian plants common to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Cod and adjacent islands, Long Island or coastal and southern New Jersey, but rare or unknown inland or in continental eastern Canada. *Schizaea pusilla* is an example of this second grouping.

Fernald (1911), after considering other possibilities, made the interesting hypothesis that these coastal plants would have crossed to Newfoundland by a strip of sands and similar soils stretching, with only slight interruptions, from the south Atlantic coast to Newfoundland. This land bridge of siliceous soils would have been attractive to species such as *Pinus resinosa, Schizaea pusilla* and *Hudsonia ericoides* of highly siliceous regions pushing successfully across the bridge to Newfoundland (Fernald, 1911). On the other hand this land bridge would have been unattractive to species such as *Thuja occidentalis* and *Viburnum alnifolium*.

The Long Range Mountains of the Western Coast constitute the eastern boundary of the study area. Some plants of this western section of Newfoundland (Fernald, 1918) are species of high arctic-alpine range. In America, these species are abundant mainly in the arctic archipelago or in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Plants of these Long Range Mountains and of other areas in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, especially endemics, were the basis for the famous nunatak theory of Fernald (1925). The ideas were discussed in "Persistence of plants in unglaciated areas of boreal America" (Fernald, 1925).

Recently Damman (1965) has shown that most of the species distributions can be satisfactorily explained by present climatic and edaphic conditions.

Much field work and more publications are still needed on Newfoundland's flora. The only complete checklist of

the vascular plants was published 20 years ago (Rouleau, 1956).

METHODS

Selection of Stands

The two basic objectives in stand selection were to cover the range of vegetation composition and the geographical extent of the coastal plain. Homogeneity of the components over an area of 2 to 4 hectares on a uniform topographical unit or a series of uniform units was the criterion for stand selection. The stands were selected along the ground truth survey transects for air photo correlation. For certain rare types, such as creekbeds, specifically because of size restrictions, this criterion could not be universally applied.

Natural communities were quantitatively sampled where grazing by sheep, cows and horses, in addition to logging and other human high intensity activities, were not obvious. Preferential sampling of natural undisturbed communities and/or communities where the presence of man has been erased by an even maturing second growth vegetation is due to the emphasis on wilderness in National Park planning and the limited time available.

Disturbed areas were visited, the vegetation was described and the flora inventoried, but no extensive studies were done. Specimen collections were also done in numerous areas that were not systematically sampled, as field work was progressing.

Collection of Field Data

In the nonforested communities, the frequency was assessed by use of 20 square meter quadrats randomly spaced following the methodology used by Curtis (1959).

In the forest communities, the Quarter Method (Cottam and Curtis, 1956, Curtis, 1959, and further elaborated by Maycock, 1963) was used to measure the composition of the arboreal and sapling stratum in each stand. Usually 30 random points were recorded, although in restricted types of vegetation fewer were taken. All individuals with

a d.b.h. (diameter at breast height) greater than 10.2 centimeters (four inches) were considered as trees, between 2.5 cm (one inch) and 10.2 cm (four inches) as saplings and those with a d.b.h. less than 2.5 cm (one inch) as seedlings. In the case of several species (*Alnus rugosa*, *Pyrus decora*, etc.) the normal size criteria were not easily applied because they may be present as understory shrubs or never attain the canopy. Thus in these circumstances saplings of these species were recorded only when tree-sized individuals were also present. At all other sampling points a meter square quadrat was placed, and all herb, shrub, and tree seedling species present were recorded. In all of these communities a full presence list of the vascular plants was made.

Treatment of Stand Data

In each stand, a frequency value was determined for each tree species by calculating the percentage of points at which it was present.

Stand frequency values for herbs, shrubs and seedlings were obtained by determining percentage occurrence in quadrats of a meter square.

A commonness index was computed for every species within each vegetation type that was quantitatively studied. The commonness index may range from 0 to 10,000 for a species within a community type and is obtained by multiplying the average frequency-of-occurrence in sample points or quadrats within a community type by the percent of stands within a community type in which the species was present (Ohmann and Ream, 1971).

This commonness index was used to evaluate the importance of the majority of the species mentioned in the present study.

A species is considered to be "very common" with a commonness index ranging from 5,000 to 10,000, "common" with values ranging from 1,000 to 4,999, and "uncommon" with values of less than 1,000. Many uncommon species can easily be found within the designated vegeta-

tion types; however, the probability of finding such a species is less than 10% in a randomly selected meter quadrat or point. Locating rare species normally requires extensive field work. Of course such species are the ones whose status will change as more knowledge is accumulated on the flora of the coastal plain.

Each species was evaluated for its occurrence in the following vegetation types or mapping units used for the vegetation maps and for the vegetation analysis (Bouchard, 1974).

A Second growth forest of balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*). Most of the canopy is 8 meters or more above the ground. The associated tree species are usually white spruce (*Picea glauca*) and white birch (*Betula papyrifera*). Less often black spruce (*Picea mariana*) constitutes an important element of the balsam fir stands.

B1 Black spruce scrub. Black spruce, 1 to 4 m. tall, is the dominant shrub over a peat moss (*Sphagnum*) mat. Balsam fir is always an important member of this community. Speckled alder (*Alnus rugosa*) becomes increasingly important in wetter habitats. Within this unit some black spruce stands may reach 8 m. in height.

B2 American larch (*Larix laricina*) scrub. This homogenous open scrub, 1 to 3 m. tall, is characterized by a rich ground flora commonly composed of elements such as tall meadow rue (*Thalictrum polygamum*), low birch (*Betula pumila*) and sedges.

B3 Wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub. These krummholz of balsam fir are found along the seashore. White spruce is usually present and dominates some small sections. The flattened crowns vary in height from less than 1 m., near the sea, to about 6 m., inland. Mature stands are composed of a few large trees with typically flattened crowns but nearly pure stands of saplings also occur. The understory of this scrub has been heavily grazed by sheep and horses.

B4 Homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir. The height of this dense scrub varies from 1 to 6 m.

B5 Heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs. Several deciduous shrubs such as mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), white birch, raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), green alder (*Alnus crispa*) and speckled alder, with heights varying from 1 to 6 m., are common in this balsam fir scrub. Usually there are scattered large trees of white birch, balsam fir and white spruce. Open forests of white birch with lower strata of balsam fir are included in this mapping unit.

B6 White spruce scrub. Balsam fir is the co-dominant of this 4 to 8 m. tall scrub. This rare type of vegetation is restricted in size on the coastal plain and heavily disturbed by man's activities.

B7 White birch scrub. The height of this heterogenous community varies from 2 to 6 m. The understory is composed of diverse shrubs and herbs.

B8 Tall meadow rue, sweet gale (*Myrica gale*), meadow sweet (*Spiraea latifolia*) and speckled alder scrub. These shrubs, 1 to 2 m. tall, colonize the flood plains found along meandering fresh water creeks and rivers. Along the larger creeks and rivers, speckled alder is the dominant shrub with scattered trees of larch, white birch, white spruce and black spruce. The ground flora is abundant and diversified.

C1 Black spruce and dwarf laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*) dwarf scrub. This community, of less than 50 cm. in height, varies from pure formations of black spruce to more or less heterogenous formations of black spruce in which ericaceous shrubs, especially dwarf laurel, are co-dominants.

C2 Ericaceous dwarf scrub. Dwarf laurel, low sweet blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*), Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*) and rhodora (*Rhododendron*

canadense) are the dominants. These average 25 cm. in height.

D Peat moss and reindeer moss (*Cladina*) bog. Numerous ponds or "flashets" are present. Tufted club rush (*Scirpus cespitosus*) is the dominant vascular plant. Baked apple (*Rubus chamaemorus*) and black crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) are very common. The ericaceous shrubs, leather leaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), dwarf laurel, Labrador tea, bog laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*), bog rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*) and small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*), occur very frequently, are all confined to a lower stratum and are usually less than 5 cm. in height.

E Sedge meadow. Communities of *Carex* found in wet areas. One or several sedges such as starved sedge (*Carex exilis*), villose sedge (*Carex lasiocarpa*) and livid sedge (*Carex livida*) dominate this vegetation type. These communities are also often invaded by shrubs such as sweet gale, low birch and larch. Hydric herbaceous plants such as buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and water horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*) are frequent.

F Mosaic of herbaceous plant communities. Found along the seashore and the inlets, these communities form a thin band of vegetation when adjacent to barren gravelly or sandy beaches. Red fescue grass (*Festuca rubra*), junegrass (*Poa pratensis*), redtop (*Agrostis alba*) and numerous introduced species are the most common plants. Indigenous plants such as beachhead iris (*Iris hookeri*), three-toothed cinquefoil (*Potentilla tridentata*) and bird's eye primrose (*Primula laurentiana*) have persisted in these communities that are heavily grazed by sheep, horses and cows.

G Dunes and sandy seashore community. Extensive areas are colonized by beachgrass (*Ammophila breviligulata*) and also heavily grazed by sheep, horses and cows.

H Rocky cliffs community. This very sparse herbaceous vegetation is composed commonly of seaside plantain (*Plantago juncoides*). Roseroot (*Sedum rosea*) is also a common plant.

I Tidal flat communities. These halophytic plant communities range from large monospecific populations of samphire (*Salicornia europaea*) on bare ground to closed herbaceous communities of salt marsh sedge (*Carex salina*).

J Cleared areas. These have been drastically changed by human activities (settlements, gardens, gravel pits, etc.). The vegetation is mainly composed of introduced plants.

The nomenclature, except for a few species, follows Gray's Manual of Botany (Fernald, 1950). The taxonomical arrangement of families follows Rouleau (1970).

The specimens have been deposited in the Gros Morne National Park Herbarium, in the National Herbarium of Canada (CAN) and in the Marie-Victorin Herbarium of University of Montreal (MT).

THE VASCULAR FLORA

Lycopodiaceae

Lycopodium annotinum: Rare in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Lycopodium complanatum: Rare in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Lycopodium lucidulum: Rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub.

Lycopodium obscurum: Rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Selaginellaceae

Selaginella selaginoides: Uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the sedge meadows.

Isoetaceae

Isoetes muricata: Uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Equisetaceae

Equisetum arvense: Common in the black spruce scrub, in the white birch scrub and cleared areas; uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the american larch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in mosaic of herbaceous plant communities, in the dunes and sandy seashore communities and in the rocky cliff communities.

Equisetum fluviatile: Very common in the american larch scrub; common in the sedge meadows and in the aquatic communities; uncommon in the black spruce scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Equisetum palustre: More or less common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the creek bed communities, and in the sedge meadows; also found in some ponds of peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Equisetum sylvaticum: More or less common in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the white birch scrub.

Equisetum variegatum: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.

Ophioglossaceae

Botrychium lunaria: Very rare in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore. Found at Lower Head.

Botrychium matricariaefolium: Rare, found on a grazed hillside at Broom Point.

Botrychium multifidum: Uncommon in the creek bed communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Botrychium virginianum: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.

Osmundaceae

Osmunda cinnamomea: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Osmunda regalis: Very rare. Found on the north shore of Round Steady on the edge of an heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs.

Athyriaceae

Athyrium filix-femina: Uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce scrub, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Cystopteris fragilis: Uncommon and restricted to the rocky cliff communities.

Aspidiaceae

Onoclea sensibilis: More or less common in creek bed communities; uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Pteretis pensylvanica: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Dryopteridaceae

Dryopteris cristata: Uncommon in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Dryopteris disjuncta: Common in black spruce scrub; uncommon in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub, and in the creek bed communities; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Dryopteris filix-mas: Uncommon to rare, found on a logging trail, just north of Berry Hill.

Dryopteris phegopteris: Rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs and in the creek bed communities.

Dryopteris spinulosa: Very common in the second growth forests of balsam fir, common in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the white birch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Dryopteris thelypteris: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Dryopteris × *bootii:* Rare to uncommon, found on a logging trail in a black spruce scrub, at Sally Cove.

Polystichum braunii: Rare in creek bed communities.

Polypodiaceae

Polypodium virginianum: Rare, found on a large boulder near Western Brook Pond outlet.

Pinaceae

Abies balsamea: Very common in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce scrub, in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub and in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir; very common to common in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the sedge meadows, in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the barrens communities; rare in ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Larix laricina: Very common in the american larch scrub; common in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, and in the barrens communities.

Picea glauca: Very common in the white spruce scrub; common in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub; more or less common in second growth forests of balsam fir; uncommon in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir; uncommon in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the rocky cliff communities, and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Picea mariana: Very common in the black spruce scrub and in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub; uncommon but locally abundant in the second growth forests of balsam fir; uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the sedge meadows, and in the barrens communities; rare in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Cupressaceae

Juniperus communis: Common in the barrens communities; uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the sedge meadows, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the rocky cliff communities.

Juniperus horizontalis: Uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the rocky cliff communities.

Taxaceae

Taxus canadensis: Common in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs; more or less common in black spruce scrub; uncommon in the white birch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Nymphaeaceae

Nuphar variegatum: Uncommon but locally abundant in aquatic communities.

Ranunculaceae

Aconitum bicolor: A rare introduced plant for the coastal plain, found along a small stream at Shallow Bay.

Actaea rubra: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Anemone canadensis: Very rare. Found on a gravelly outwash, along Stag River.

Caltha palustris: Common in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the black spruce scrub and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Coptis groenlandica: Common in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the sedge meadows.

Ranunculus abortivus: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Ranunculus acris: Common in the cleared areas; uncommon in the creek bed communities, in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Ranunculus cymbalaria: Uncommon and restricted to rocky cliff communities.

Ranunculus pensylvanicus: Very rare. Found on a gravelly outwash, along Stag River.

Ranunculus repens: Uncommon in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Ranunculus reptans: Rare in the aquatic communities.

Thalictrum alpinum: Common in the american larch scrub.

Thalictrum polygamum: Very common in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the sedge meadows, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the tidal flat communities.

Sarraceniaceae

Sarracenia purpurea: Very common in the sedge meadows; common in the american larch scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; uncommon in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub; rare in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Urticaceae

Urtica gracilis: Rare in the creek bed communities.

Betulaceae

Alnus crispa: Common in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs and in the white birch scrub; uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the cleared areas and in the barrens communities.

Alnus rugosa: Very common in the creek bed communities; common in the black spruce scrub and in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the american larch scrub, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the sedge meadows and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Betula borealis: Rare in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub.

Betula michauxii: Common in the sedge meadows and around the small ponds of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Betula papyrifera: Very common in the white birch scrub; common in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the creek bed communities, in the sedge meadows and in the barrens communities; rare in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Betula pumila: Very common in the american larch scrub; common in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the creek bod communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; rare in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Corylaceae

Corylus cornuta: Uncommon in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs; rare in the creek bed communities.

Myricaceae

Myrica gale: Very common in the american larch scrub and in the sedge meadows; common in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the tidal flat communities.

Portulacaceae

Montia lamprosperma: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Caryophyllaceae

Arenaria lateriflora: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Arenaria rubella: Rare. Found in a rocky cliff community, along the shoreline of the forebay of Western Brook Pond.

Arenaria peploides: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities.

Cerastium arvense: Rare. Found in a rocky cliff community, along the shoreline of the forebay of Western Brook Pond.

Cerastium vulgatum: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets, in the rocky cliff communities and in the cleared areas.

Sagina nodosa: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities.

Sagina procumbens: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Spergularia canadensis: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Stellaria longipes: Uncommon but locally abundant in the cleared areas.

Stellaria media: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the rocky cliff communities.

Chenopodiaceae

Atriplex patula: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities.

Chenopodium album: Found along the road, at St. Pauls.

Salicornia europaea: Common in the tidal flat communities.

Salsola kali: Uncommon in the sandy seashores.

Polygonaceae

Polygonum aviculare: Found along the road, at St. Pauls.

Polygonum fowleri: Rare in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets. Found at St. Pauls.

Polygonum persicaria: Found along the road, at St. Pauls.

Polygonum viviparum: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the rocky cliff communities.

Rumex acetosa: Uncommon to rare in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Rumex acetosella: Uncommon to rare in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Rumex mexicanus: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Rumex orbiculatus: Uncommon in the american larch scrub, rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Hypericaceae

Hypericum virginicum: Uncommon in the sedge meadows, in the tidal flat communities and in the aquatic communities.

Violaceae

Viola cucullata: Common in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the american larch scrub and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Viola incognita: Uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub.

Viola labradorica: Rare in the sedge meadows.
Viola nephrophylla: Rare in the creek bed communities.
Viola pallens: Uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.
Viola renifolia: Uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.
Viola renifolia × *pallens:* Rare in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs.
Viola septentrionalis: Rare in the creek bed communities.

Brassicaceae

Cakile edentula: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and on the sandy seashores.
Capsella bursa-pastoris: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the cleared areas.
Cardamine pensylvanica: Found on a gravelly outwash along Stag River.
Cochlearia cyclocarpa: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities.
Draba glabella: Rare. Found in a rocky cliff community, along the shoreline of the forebay of Western Brook Pond.
Draba incana: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities.

Salicaceae

Salix candida: Uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.
Salix discolor: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub, in the white birch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Salix lucida: Found on the western shore of Western Brook Pond.

Salix pellita: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.

Salix planifolia: Rare. Found on a gravelly outwash, along Stag River.

Salix serissima: Rare in the american larch scrub.

Populaceae

Populus balsamifera: A few individuals in a white birch scrub, on the southwest side of Western Brook Pond.

Ericaceae

Andromeda glaucophylla: Very common in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the sedge meadows; common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Arctostaphylos alpina: Uncommon and restricted to the barrens communities.

Chamaedaphne calyculata: Very common in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; common in the american larch scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the black spruce scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Gaultheria hispidula: Very common in the black spruce scrub; common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub; rare in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Kalmia angustifolia: Very common in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; common in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the american larch scrub, in the sedge meadows and in the barrens communities.

Kalmia polifolia: Very common in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; common in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub and in the barrens communities.

Ledum groenlandicum: Very common in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; common in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the barrens communities.

Loiseleuria procumbens: Uncommon and restricted to the barrens communities.

Rhododendron canadense: Very common in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the barrens communities.

Vacciniaceae

Gaylussacia baccata: Rare in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Gaylussacia dumosa: Uncommon in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Vaccinium angustifolium: Very common in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; common in the black spruce scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; uncommon in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the creek bed communities, in the sedge meadows and in the barrens communities.

Vaccinium macrocarpon: Uncommon in the sedge meadows and in the tidal flat communities; also found around the ponds of peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Vaccinium oxycoccos: Very common in the american larch scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the sedge meadows; common in the black spruce scrub and in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub; uncommon in the ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the mosaic

of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Vaccinium uliginosum: Common in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the barrens communities; uncommon in the ericaceous dwarf scrub, in the sedge meadows and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets; rare in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub.

Vaccinium vitis-idaea: Very common in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; common in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the barrens communities; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Pyrolaceae

Moneses uniflora: Uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the american larch scrub, in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs.

Pyrola asarifolia: More or less common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Pyrola minor: Uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs.

Pyrola secunda: Uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce scrub and in the american larch scrub.

Monotropaceae

Monotropa hypopithys: Rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Monotropa uniflora: More or less common in the second growth forests of balsam fir; uncommon in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub, in the heterog-

enous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub, and in the creek bed communities; rare in the black spruce scrub.

Empetraceae

Empetrum eamesii: Uncommon in the barrens communities.

Empetrum nigrum: Very common in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; common in the ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the barrens communities.

Diapensiaceae

Diapensia lapponica: Uncommon, but locally abundant, in the barrens communities.

Primulaceae

Glaux maritima: Rare in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Lysimachia terrestris: Uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Primula laurentiana: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Primula mistassinica: Rare but locally abundant in an american larch scrub.

Trientalis borealis: Common in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the american larch scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the sedge meadow; more or less common in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the

seashore and the inlets and in the barrens communities; rare in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub.

Grossulariaceae

Ribes glandulosum: Uncommon in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub and in the creek bed communities; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Ribes lacustre: Uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Ribes triste: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs and in the creek bed communities.

Crassulaceae

Sedum rosea: Uncommon but locally abundant in the rocky cliff communities.

Saxifragaceae

Mitella nuda: Very common in the american larch scrub; more or less common in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the white birch scrub and in the creek bed communities; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Saxifraga aizoön: Rare. Found in a rocky cliff community, along the shoreline of the forebay of Western Brook Pond.

Saxifraga cespitosa: Rare and restricted to rocky cliff communities.

Parnassiaceae

Parnassia parviflora: Rare and restricted to rocky cliff communities.

Rosaceae

Agrimonia striata: Found along the roadside, at Shallow Bay.

Alchemilla filicaulis: Found on a gravelly outwash, along Stag River.

Amelanchier bartramiana: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; rare in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub.

Amelanchier laevis: Uncommon to rare in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub.

Amelanchier spicata: Uncommon in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Fragaria virginiana: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Geum macrophyllum: Uncommon in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Geum rivale: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Potentilla anserina: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets, in the tidal flat communities and in the cleared areas.

Potentilla egedei: Uncommon along the sandy seashores.

Potentilla fruticosa: Common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the sedge meadows and in the creek bed communities.

Potentilla palustris: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the small creeks.

Potentilla norvegica: Uncommon in the cleared areas.

Potentilla tridentata: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the barrens communities.

Prunus virginiana: Uncommon in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs and in the creek bed communities.

Pyrus americana: Uncommon to rare, on the dunes of Western Brook, in a balsam fir, white spruce and green alder formation. Rarely found in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Pyrus decora: Common in the second growth forests of balsam fir; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub and in the barrens communities.

Pyrus melanocarpa: Common in the ericaceous dwarf scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the sedge meadows; rare in the creek bed communities.

Rosa nitida: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the sedge meadows; rare in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the american larch scrub.

Rubus acaulis: Uncommon to rare in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Rubus chamaemorus: Very common in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; common in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; more or less common in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the sedge meadows.

Rubus idaeus: Common in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs; uncommon in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the creek bed communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Rubus pubescens: Common in the black spruce scrub and in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Sanguisorba canadensis: Common in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the white birch scrub, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the sedge meadows, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the tidal flat communities.

Spiraea latifolia: Common in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the tidal flat communities.

Fabaceae

Lathyrus japonicus: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Lathyrus palustris: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the tidal flat communities.

Trifolium pratense: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Trifolium repens: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the cleared areas.

Vicia cracca: Uncommon in the cleared areas.

Droseraceae

Drosera anglica: Uncommon in the sedge meadows.

Drosera intermedia: Rare to uncommon in the wet depressions of the peat moss and reindeer moss bogs.

Drosera linearis: Very rare in the peat moss and reindeer moss bogs. Found south of Bakers Brook.

Drosera rotundifolia: Very common in the peat moss and reindeer moss bogs and in the sedge meadows; common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the black spruce scrub and in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub; rare in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Onagraceae

Circaea alpina: Uncommon in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the creek bed communities and in the rocky cliff communities.

Epilobium angustifolium: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub; uncommon but locally abundant in the cleared areas.

Epilobium alpinum: Found on the western shore of Western Brook Pond.

Epilobium glandulosum: Uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the rocky cliff communities and in the cleared areas; rare in the creek bed communities.

Epilobium latifolium: Very rare in the sandy seashore and lake communities. A large colony was found at the mouth of Stag River.

Epilobium palustre: More or less common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the creek bed communities, in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the tidal flat communities.

Myriophyllaceae

Myriophyllum alterniflorum: Uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Myriophyllum tenellum: Uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Hippuridaceae

Hippuris vulgaris: Uncommon to rare in small creeks.

Aceraceae

Acer rubrum: Very rare. A few individuals have been found in a black spruce scrub, south of Bakers Brook.

Acer spicatum: More or less common in the second growth forests of balsam fir; common in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs; un-

common in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Balsaminaceae

Impatiens capensis: Common in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Cornaceae

Cornus canadensis: Very common in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; common in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the barrens communities.

Cornus stolonifera: Common in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs and in the white birch scrub.

Cornus suecica: Uncommon to rare. Found on an exposed rocky peninsula colonized by a krummholz of balsam fir, on the north shore of the St. Pauls Inlet.

Araliaceae

Aralia nudicaulis: Uncommon in the creek bed communities; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Apiaceae

Angelica atropurpurea: More or less common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Carum carvi: Uncommon in the cleared areas.

Conioselinum chinense: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Heracleum maximum: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Ligusticum scothicum: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Aquifoliaceae

Nemopanthus mucronata: Uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce scrub, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; rare in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Rhamnaceae

Rhamnus alnifolia: Common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the creek bed communities; rare in the black spruce scrub.

Santalaceae

Comandra richardsiana: Very rare in the peat moss and reindeer moss bogs. Found south of St. Pauls.

Geocaulon lividum: Uncommon in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub.

Elaeagnaceae

Shepherdia canadensis: Uncommon to rare in the rocky cliff communities; found also in a small stand of krummholz near the mouth of Western Brook.

Caprifoliaceae

Linnaea borealis: Common in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the black spruce scrub and in the american

larch scrub; uncommon in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the sedge meadows; rare in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub.

Lonicera villosa: Common in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the creek bed communities, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Sambucus pubens: Uncommon but locally abundant along the roadside, south of Bakers Brook.

Viburnum cassinoides: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir, in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Viburnum edule: Uncommon in the white birch scrub; rare in the black spruce scrub.

Viburnum trilobum: Uncommon in the creek bed communities; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Gentianaceae

Gentiana nesophila: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities; uncommon to rare in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Halenia deflexa: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Lomatogonium rotatum: Uncommon to rare. Found on a trail at St. Pauls.

Menyanthaceae

Menyanthes trifoliata: Common in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets; rare in the creek bed communities.

Rubiaceae

Galium asprellum: More or less common in the creek bed communities.

Galium kamtschaticum: Rare in the black spruce scrub.

Galium labradoricum: Very common in the american larch scrub; common in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Galium palustre: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Galium trifidum: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Galium triflorum: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Convolvulaceae

Convolvulus sepium: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Boraginaceae

Mertensia maritima: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities; found all along the seashore.

Myosotis laxa: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Scrophulariaceae

Castilleja septentrionalis: Rare, found under a white spruce scrub, at the mouth of Western Brook.

Euphrasia: This is a very complex genus. Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets, in the tidal flat communities and in the cleared areas.

Mimulus moschatus: Uncommon to rare, found on a trail near Berry Hill.

Pedicularis palustris: Rare in the sedge meadows, found also along the road.

Rhinanthus crista-galli: Uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Veronica americana: Uncommon to rare, found along a trail, in an american larch scrub, at Cow Head.

Veronica serpyllifolia: Along the roadside, on a dry gravelly shoulder, at Green Point.

Lentibulariaceae

Pinguicula vulgaris: Uncommon in the sedge meadows, in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Utricularia cornuta: Uncommon in the sedge meadows and in the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Utricularia intermedia: Uncommon in the sedge meadows and in the aquatic communities.

Utricularia minor: Uncommon in the sedge meadows, in the aquatic communities and in the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Utricularia vulgaris: Uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Plantaginaceae

Littorella americana: Rare to uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Plantago juncoides: Common to uncommon in the rocky cliff communities; uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets, in the tidal flat communities and in the cleared areas.

Plantago major: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Plantago oliganthos: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Lamiaceae

Galeopsis tetrahit: Uncommon in the cleared areas.

Lycopus americanus: Rare in the creek bed communities.

Lycopus uniflorus: Uncommon in the creek bed communities, in the sedge meadows and in the aquatic communities.

Mentha arvensis: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Prunella vulgaris: Uncommon in the american larch scrub and in the cleared areas.

Scutellaria epilobiifolia: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Scutellaria lateriflora: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Callitrichaceae

Callitriche hermaphroditica: Uncommon to rare in the small streams.

Campanulaceae

Campanula rotundifolia: Uncommon in the sedge meadows, in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Lobeliaceae

Lobelia dortmanna: Uncommon to rare in the aquatic communities.

Lobelia kalmii: Rare, found in a wet depression within a cleared area, just north of Rocky Harbour.

Asteraceae

Achillea millefolium: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Anaphalis margaritacea: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Antennaria spathulata: Rare. Found in a rocky cliff community, along the shoreline of the forebay of Western Brook Pond.

Aster foliaceus: More or less common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the creek bed communities, in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the tidal flat communities.

Aster nemoralis: Common in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the aquatic communities and in the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Aster puniceus: Common in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the white birch scrub, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the tidal flat communities.

Aster radula: Common in the american larch scrub and in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the tidal flat communities and in the aquatic communities.

Aster umbellatus: Uncommon in the cleared areas.

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum: Uncommon to common in the cleared areas.

Cirsium arvense: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas; rare in the black spruce scrub.

Cirsium muticum: Uncommon to rare in the creek bed communities.

Eupatorium maculatum: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Leontodon autumnalis: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Matricaria matricarioides: Uncommon to rare in the rocky cliff communities; uncommon in the cleared areas.

Prenanthes trifoliolata: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities.

Senecio aureus: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities.

Senecio pseudo-arnica: Found along the shore of St. Pauls Inlet.

Senecio vulgaris: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities.

Solidago canadensis: Uncommon on trails.

Solidago macrophylla: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs and in the creek bed communities; rare to uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Solidago rugosa: Common in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the white birch scrub and in the cleared areas.

Solidago uliginosa: Very common in the american larch scrub; common in the black spruce scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the sedge meadows.

Sonchus arvensis: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Tanacetum vulgare: Found on the roadside, at Martin Point.

Taraxacum officinale: Common to uncommon in the cleared areas; uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Alismataceae

Sagittaria graminea: Uncommon to rare in the aquatic communities.

Juncaginaceae

Triglochin gaspense: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Triglochin maritima: Common in the american larch scrub, uncommon in the sedge meadows.

Triglochin palustris: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the in-

lets and in the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Zosteraceae

Zostera marina: Uncommon to common in the tidal flat communities.

Potamogetonaceae

Potamogeton alpinus: Uncommon but locally abundant in the small streams.

Potamogeton amplifolius: Uncommon to rare in the aquatic communities.

Potamogeton epihydrus: Uncommon in the ponds of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the small streams and in the aquatic communities.

Potamogeton filiformis: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Potamogeton gramineus: Uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Potamogeton natans: Uncommon but locally abundant in the small streams.

Ruppiaceae

Ruppia maritima: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Liliaceae

Clintonia borealis: Common in the second growth forests of balsam fir; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs and in the creek bed communities.

Maianthemum canadense: Common in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs, in the white birch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the barrens communities.

Smilacina stellata: Uncommon in the creek bed communities, in the rocky cliff communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the dunes and sandy seashore communities.

Smilacina trifolia: Very common in the black spruce scrub and in the american larch scrub; common in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the ericaceous dwarf scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the barrens communities.

Streptopus amplexifolius: Uncommon to rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir, in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs and in the creek bed communities.

Streptopus roseus: Uncommon to rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the creek bed communities.

Tofieldia glutinosa: Uncommon in the american larch scrub and in the sedge meadows.

Trilliaceae

Trillium cernuum: Rare in the creek bed communities.

Iridaceae

Iris hookeri: Uncommon but locally abundant in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets; uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Iris versicolor: Common in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities; uncommon but locally abundant in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets; uncommon in the sedge meadows and in the tidal flat communities.

Sisyrinchium montanum: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Orchidaceae

Arethusa bulbosa: Uncommon in the sedge meadows and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Calopogon pulchellus: Uncommon to rare in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Corallorhiza maculata: Rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir, at Berry Hill.

Cypripedium acaule: Rare, found in a dry creek bed near Berry Hill.

Cypripedium calceolus: Rare in the black spruce scrub, found near Berry Hill.

Cypripedium reginae: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.

Goodyera repens: Uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Goodyera tesselata: Uncommon in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs.

Habenaria clavellata: Rare in the sedge meadows.

Habenaria dilatata: Common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Habenaria hyperborea: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.

Habenaria obtusata: More or less common in the second growth forests of balsam fir; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the homogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub.

Habenaria orbiculata: Rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir.

Habenaria psycodes: Uncommon to rare in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the creek bed communities.

Listera convallarioides: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub and in the american larch scrub.

Listera cordata: More or less common in the second growth forests of balsam fir; uncommon in the black spruce scrub and in the american larch scrub.

Malaxis unifolia: Uncommon to rare in the american larch scrub and in the sedge meadows.

Pogonia ophioglossoides: Uncommon in the sedge meadows.

Spiranthes romanzoffiana: Found on a wet sloping trail, at St. Pauls.

Juncaceae

Juncus articulatus: Rare in the american larch scrub.

Juncus balticus: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Juncus brevicaudatus: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets, in the tidal flat communities and in the cleared areas.

Juncus bufonius: Uncommon in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs.

Juncus canadensis: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.

Juncus effusus: Uncommon in the cleared areas.

Juncus filiformis: Uncommon in the american larch scrub and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Juncus pelocarpus: Uncommon in the aquatic communities and in the flashets of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Juncus stygius: Rare in the sedge meadows.

Juncus tenuis: Uncommon in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs.

Juncus trifidus: Uncommon in the barrens communities.

Luzula multiflora: Uncommon in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs and in the cleared areas.

Luzula spicata: Rare. Found in a rocky cliff community, along the shoreline of the forebay of Western Brook Pond.

Cyperaceae

Carex angustior: Found on a logging trail at Sally Cove.

Carex aquatilis: Uncommon but locally abundant in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the sedge meadows.

Carex atratiformis: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Carex aurea: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Carex brunnescens: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the creek bed communities.

Carex buxbaumii: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the creek bed communities.

Carex canescens: Uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the tidal flat communities.

Carex capillaris: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Carex cephalantha: Uncommon in the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Carex chordorrhiza: Rare in the sedge meadows.

Carex crawei: Rare in the dunes and sandy seashore communities.

Carex deweyana: Uncommon to rare in the cleared areas.

Carex diandra: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.

Carex disperma: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub and in the american larch scrub; rare in the creek bed communities.

Carex exilis: Very common in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the american larch scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Carex flava: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.
Carex gracillima: Found on a logging trail, near Berry Hill.
Carex gynocrates: Uncommon in the american larch scrub and in the sedge meadows; rare in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.
Carex interior: Very common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the tidal flat communities.
Carex intumescens: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.
Carex lasiocarpa: Very common in american larch scrub; common in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the black spruce scrub and in the creek bed communities.
Carex lepidocarpa: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.
Carex leptalea: Common in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the black spruce scrub.
Carex leptonervia: Uncommon in the creek bed communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.
Carex limosa: Common in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets, in the tidal flat communities and the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.
Carex livida: Common in the american larch scrub and in the sedge meadows.
Carex mackenziei: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.
Carex michauxiana: Found on a wet muddy edge of a pond, near Berry Hill.
Carex miliaris: Uncommon in the dunes and sandy seashore communities.
Carex nigra: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities. Uncommon but locally abundant in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.
Carex oligosperma: Found on a wet trail near Western Brook Pond.

Carex paleacea: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.
Carex pallescens: Found on a logging trail at Sally Cove.
Carex pauciflora: Uncommon in the sedge meadows; rare in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.
Carex paupercula: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub and in the creek bed communities.
Carex pieperiana: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.
Carex projecta: Found on a logging trail, north of St. Pauls Inlet.
Carex rariflora: Common in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; uncommon in the sedge meadows.
Carex recta: Uncommon in the creek bed communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.
Carex rostrata: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the american larch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the sedge meadows, in the aquatic communities and in the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.
Carex rupestris: Uncommon in the sedge meadows.
Carex salina: Uncommon but locally abundant in the tidal flat communities.
Carex scoparia: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets, in the tidal flat communities and in the heterogenous second growth scrub of balsam fir and deciduous shrubs.
Carex stipata: Uncommon in the creek bed communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.
Carex tenuiflora: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.
Carex trisperma: Very common in the black spruce scrub; uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the creek bed communities, in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the cleared areas; rare in the second growth forests of balsam fir and in the wind shaped balsam fir and white spruce scrub.

Carex vaginata: Uncommon in the black spruce scrub and in the american larch scrub.

Carex vesicaria: Found on a logging trail, north of St. Pauls Inlet.

Carex viridula: Found on the roadside, near Western Brook, and on a trail, at St. Pauls.

Carex viridula × *lepidocarpa:* Found on a wet trail, at Cow Head.

Eleocharis halophila: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Eleocharis palustris: Uncommon but locally abundant in the aquatic communities.

Eleocharis smallii: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Eriophorum angustifolium: Common in the american larch scrub; more or less common in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Eriophorum chamissonis: Uncommon, in the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Eriophorum gracile: Uncommon in the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Eriophorum spissum (incl.: *Eriophorum pylaieanum* Raymond): More or less common in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub; uncommon in the ericaceous dwarf scrub and in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs; rare in the black spruce scrub and in the sedge meadows.

Eriophorum virginicum: Uncommon to rare in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Eriophorum viridi-carinatum: Uncommon to rare in the black spruce scrub.

Rhynchospora alba: Uncommon in the sedge meadows, uncommon but locally abundant in the wet depressions of the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs.

Scirpus acutus: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities, uncommon but locally abundant in the aquatic communities.

Scirpus americanus: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Scirpus atrocinctus: Uncommon to rare in the creek bed communities.

Scirpus cespitosus: Very common in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs and in the sedge meadows; common in the american larch scrub; uncommon in the black spruce and dwarf laurel dwarf scrub and in the ericaceous dwarf scrub.

Scirpus hudsonianus: Uncommon in the american larch scrub and in the sedge meadows.

Scirpus rufus: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Scirpus subterminalis: Uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Eriocaulaceae

Eriocaulon septangulare: Uncommon to rare in the aquatic communities and in the sedge meadows.

Poaceae

Agropyron repens: Uncommon in the cleared areas.

Agropyron trachycaulum: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.

Agrostis alba: Common in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas; uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the tidal flat communities.

Agrostis scabra: Common in the american larch scrub.

Agrostis tenuis: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Ammophila breviligulata: Very common in the dunes and sandy seashore communities, uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Anthoxanthum odoratum: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Bromus ciliatus: More or less common in the american larch scrub, uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Calamagrostis canadensis: Common in the creek bed communities and in the sedge meadows; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the ericaceous dwarf scrub, in the peatmoss and reindeer moss bogs, in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets, in the cleared areas and in the aquatic communities.

Catabrosa aquatica: Found on the tilted breccia at White Rock Islets.

Cinna latifolia: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Deschampsia flexuosa: Uncommon in the american larch scrub; uncommon to common in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Elymus arenarius: Uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the dunes and sandy seashore communities.

Festuca rubra: Common in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas; uncommon but locally abundant in the rocky cliff communities; uncommon in the american larch scrub, in the creek bed communities and in the tidal flat communities.

Glyceria borealis: Found on a wet trail, at Cow head.

Glyceria canadensis: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

Glyceria striata: Common in the creek bed communities; uncommon in the black spruce scrub, in the white birch scrub and in the sedge meadows.

Hordeum jubatum: Uncommon to rare in the tidal flat communities.

Milium effusum: Rare in the creek bed communities.

Muhlenbergia glomerata: Uncommon in the american larch scrub.

Phleum pratense: Uncommon in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas.

Poa alpina: Rare. Found in a rocky cliff community, along the shoreline of the forebay of Western Brook Pond.

Poa eminens: Found on the tilted breccia, at St. Pauls.

Poa palustris: Uncommon in the creek bed communities, in the rocky cliff communities and in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Poa pratensis: Common in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets and in the cleared areas; uncommon in the rocky cliff communities and in the tidal flat communities.

Puccinellia paupercula: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Spartina pectinata: Uncommon in the tidal flat communities.

Trisetum spicatum: Uncommon to rare in the mosaic of herbaceous plant communities along the seashore and the inlets.

Sparganiaceae

Sparganium angustifolium: Uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Sparganium eurycarpum: Found along a stream flowing into Shallow Bay, at Lower Head.

Sparganium minimum: Uncommon in the aquatic communities.

Sparganium multipedunculatum: Found in a flashet within a peatmoss and reindeer moss bog.

Typhaceae

Typha latifolia: Uncommon in the creek bed communities.

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DÉPARTMENT DES SCIENCES BIOLOGIQUES
UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL
JARDIN BOTANIQUE
4101 EST, RUE SHERBROOKE
MONTRÉAL, QUÉBEC